

For BOSTON,  
The Brig FOX,  
Captain DUNMOR,  
Ready to receive a cargo, will  
sail in a few days, & take freight  
to  
ate terms—Apply to the Captain on  
John and Thomas Vowell.

PUBLIC SALE.

of a deed of trust from PHILIP  
TON, and MARY his wife  
bers, to secure the payment of  
money to the Bank of Alexan-  
dria, exposed to Sale for ready money,  
NDAY, the 2d day of May next, up  
premises;

the Store and Warehouse,  
the said PHILIP WANTON,  
ound belonging to the heirs of John  
deceased. The ground is subject  
to rent payable to Samuel Con-  
it is now several years in arrears  
be made known on the day of sale.

James Keith,  
John C. Herbert.

able Property for Sale.  
SOLD, in four distinct lots or in  
four acres of LAND, consist-  
ing and a quarter acre to two acres  
eligibly situated without the terri-  
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line  
in street to Great-Hunting-Creek,  
Jefferson, Franklin, and Green  
bounding east and west on Five  
one-streets,  
the ground and further particulars  
ained by application to  
James Patton.

RYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.  
old port  
Madeira  
quarter casks Lisbon  
particular Teneriffe  
Malaga  
old cognac brandy  
4th proof Holland Gin  
3d proof Antigua rum  
first quality molasses  
green copperas  
alum  
brown sugar  
pimento  
pepper  
young hyson  
yson skin  
imperial  
green coffee  
madder  
round ginger  
raisins  
bacon, well cured  
salt petre  
of fine and ground alum salt,  
he has the first quality flour on  
hand—with a number of other  
of which he will sell low on his

FOR SALE, BY

WIS DEBLOIS  
near Col. Ramsey's wharf,  
dy, in pipes  
ine, in half pipes and quarter  
d Rum, in hogsheads and bar-  
hogsheads  
boxes  
oes, Beets, and Winter Peas  
ar, in hogsheads and pipes

S SANDERSON,

rs, or sale very low,  
ads Muscovado Sugar,  
green Coffee  
is well flavored Rum  
ogniac Brandy  
asks Sherry Wine  
Tennessee Cotton  
And as usual  
ortment of the best Wines  
ors, Teas and Groceries.

etter, New-York.

on of Literature, and for other  
lately commences trading  
ON THE

day in April next.

sizes guaranteed by the State.

HEST PRIZES.

\$25,000

10,000

5,000

2,000

1,000

sizable number of inferior

two blanks to a prize.

shares at the rate of Eight

ut R. Gray's book store.

ce will be raised as the draw-

April 2.

TED DAILY BY

L SNOVVEN,

the Proprietor.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1808.

[No. 2151.

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue.  
On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store; corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of good  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship Commerce, laying at colonel

Ramsey's wharf.

About two thousand bushels Isle of May

S A L T.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which

will be sold in small quantities from on board.

April 5.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 18

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first qual-

ity CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish

to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett  
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,

Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-

acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November

next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,

now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For par-

terns apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living

next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M-

thols, on the north side of Prince-

street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is

offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-

timars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in the month

of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

O A very slender form about five feet 8 or

9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his

walk, a down look when spoken to and rather

fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood

of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for

some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the

Great Falls, and is now at work on the great

road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown

or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me

but is now entitled to his freedom. The above

reward will be given to any person who will

apprehend said negro & all reasonable expen-

ses paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELPED from the service of the subscriber

on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY.

(commonly called TONEY)—He is a

about 35 years of age, 5 feet high, a likely

well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in

Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Who-

ever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or

the district of Columbia, shall receive a re-

ward of Thirty Dollars, if out of the state of

Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIF-

TY DOLLARS and all reasonable expen-

ses will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are

informed to harbor or carry him off at their

April 2.

TE DAILY BY

L SNOVVEN,

the Proprietor.

## NOTICE To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you

are called on by the late commissioners to at-

end in person or by proxy, at Washington,

the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a

Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro'

his medium to offer myself a candidate as

our Clerk. The advantage to the Alexan-

drians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as

the office is to be kept in Washington, is ob-

vious, and no injury can possibly arise from

this arrangement to the Stockholders in the

City. It will render unnecessary in case of

transfers, that the persons conveying or re-

ceiving the conveyance should repair to the

clerk's office in the City to have the needful

done. True it is, that it may be done by

power of attorney; but the trouble and ex-

pense attendant thereon is an inconvenience,

independent of the necessity of an agent to

effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing

in Alexandria might be the means of saving

that expence and trouble by keeping a transfer

book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the pro-

motion of the Bridge, in which I at present

own in my own name and those of others, 146

shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a

preference over any that has no interest there-

in. I shall be content to receive whatever em-

olument the service may be deemed worthy

of, or as low as any competitor that may be

presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14.

NOTICE

of the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Four cases of merchandize, containing two pi-

ano fortes, two barrel or-

gans, and four music

books,

## District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

CASE OF

Seizure & Libel.

Four cases of merchandize, containing two pi-

ano fortes, two barrel or-

## Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices	D. C.
	Dollars.	Cts.	
Bread, Ship	100lb.	2 50	
Navy		3	
Pilot		4 50	
Crackers		5	
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—
Bacon	lb.	10	
Butter for export		15	2
Coffee, West Indies		26	30
Cotton		15	18
Chocolate		20	25
Candles Mould		17	19
Dipt		16	18
Spermaceti		45	50
Cheese, American		12 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	14
English	none		
Duck, Best Russia	bols	25	26
Fish, Salmon	bbl.	none	
Herrings		4	4 5
Mackrel		4	7
Shad		7 50	80
Flax Seed		40	40 to sale.
Flour Superfine		4 12	4 23
Fine		3 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	5 75
Midlings		2 8	
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.	40	45
Wheat		70	
Rye		50	
Barley		1	
Oats		42	
Hides, Spanish	lb.	11	12 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>
Hemp, Russia, Common,	ewt.	300	
Hogshead	lb.	200	280
Iron	ton	125	130
Leather, Sole	lb.	20	22
Lime	bbl.	2 25	
Limes		5	
Lemons, box		10	
Lumber	100ft.		
Oak timber and scantling		5	7
Pine scantling		2	3
Boards 4-4		1 70	
— 5-4		2 10	
White do. common 4-4		1 50	
do. clean 4-4		2 20	
ngles, Junc. 24 in. M.		4 50	
Common		3 50	
Cypress 24		3	
Do. 18		2	
Staves hhd.		28	
bb.		20	
bb. Red Oak		10	
hhd. do.		9	
Meal	bus.	50	56
Molasses	gal.	45	50
Nankeens	piece	90	
Pork prime	bbl.	16	18
Cargo		15	16
Southern 2d qual.		15	16
Plaster Paris c. pr. ton		5	6
Do. retail		8	
Pimento		25	
Pepper		20	22
Porter, American doz.		2 25	
London	none		
Rice	100lbs.	2 50	
Soap, Amer. white lb. dsl		8	18
Do. brown		9	
Castile		15	17
Salt-Petre, refined		31	
Not refined		20	25
Spirits	gall.		
Brandy-cognac 4th proof		150	175
French		115	130
Rum Jam. 4th do		1 5	1 15
Antigua 2d		85	90
Cin, Holland, American		125	
Whiskey		48	50
Sugar H. white 100lb		38	42
Do. brown		11	50 12
Candy white		9	50 10
Do. brown		13	
Muscovado 1st qual.		11	
Do. 2d do.		9 50	10 50
Do. 3d do.		8	9
Loaf	lb.	7	8
Salt St. Ubes	bus.	19	22
Lisbon		70	75
Cadiz		70	75
Liverpool blown		60	plenty.
Do. coarse		50	55
Turks Island		90	
Isle of May		75	0
Liverpool fine sack		3	50
Shot patent	cwt.	16	
Sheetings, Russia piece		22	
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	66
Crowley		17	18
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb	90	100
Imperial		1 40	1 50
Tallow, Amer.		16	scarce
Wax Bees		37 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260	300
Lisbon	gal.	1 25	1 33
Sherry		1 50	1 75
Tenerife		80	1 20
Claret	doz.	8	12
Malaga	gal.	95	1
Port		1 50	scarce.
Tin, in boxes		19	20
P R I C E O F S T O C K S.		95p. ct.	
Alexandria Bank,		90	
Potomac do		90	
Marine Insurance		80	
Little River Turnpike		80	
Potomac Bridge Shares par.			
Exchange on London, par. to 2 pr. ct. adv.			

## LETTER FROM MR. MONROE, TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

DATED,

RICHMOND, February 8, 1808.

Accompanying the message of the President of the U. States, to Congress, on the 22d March.

[CONTINUED.]

From this view of the several orders of the British government, and from the exposition given of them by the courts, and by the government itself, it appears that the sole object of those that were issued after that of the 6th November, 1793, was to inhibit the direct trade of the United States between enemies colonies and Europe; that they did not touch, and were not intended to interfere with the trade between the United States and Europe, even in the parent country, and a fortiori between the United States and Asia and Africa. It was, indeed, the object of the order of November 6, 1793, to suppress the commerce of neutral powers with enemies colonies altogether; but that being abandoned, the next idea which occurred, was to embarrass that trade by forcing it through neutral countries. Here, then, arose a new question, which turned entirely on another principle. That a neutral power had a right to carry on trade from its own ports, in any articles, though of foreign produce, which had been incorporated into the stock of the country not contraband of war, and to all countries, was not controverted. That point, otherwise clear and indisputable in itself, had been long settled in the highest tribunals, and by the most eminent jurists in England. The circumstances which constituted such an incorporation of foreign articles into the stock of the country, had also been settled by the same authorities. Still the question which now arose, turned on this latter point. In forcing this commerce through neutral ports with a view to embarrass it, it became necessary [to give the greatest effect to that expedient] to increase the difficulties in those ports, which was done in the manner already stated.

If the instructions of the British government did not inhibit the trade in question, the adjustment contained in the article under consideration, could not affect it. That article supposes a difference between the parties relative to a trade with enemies colonies, and the instructions which interfere with it. The article could not operate in any trade to which the instructions did not extend, and concerning which there was no controversy. In the present case the conclusion is the more irresistible, because there did not exist even a possibility of controversy in regard to that trade.

But it is inferred, that because it is stipulated, that the produce of enemy colonies may be carried to Europe from the U. S. that the ports of Asia and Africa are shut on them, and that because it is stipulated that the manufactures of Europe may be carried from the U. S. to the West Indies, that those of Asia and Africa are prohibited from being carried there. This objection has been already obviated. Had the instructions of the British government inhibited that trade, at a controversy between the governments arisen from the inhibition, as the article does not extend to the case, the most that could have been inferred would have been that it was unprovided for, and that the rights of the parties would remain in the same state respecting it, as if the article had not been entered into. It is easy to explain the cause why the term "Europe" was introduced into the article, in reference to the ports, to which colony produce might be carried, and "Europe" in reference to the manufactures which might be carried to enemy colonies, and to shew that they were adopted with a view to open on the widest scale the ports which had been at any time shut on them by the British orders. Although the policy of these orders, as well as of the principle on which they are founded, is more particularly applicable to the direct trade between enemy colonies and their mother country, yet as the term "Europe" had been adopted in the modifications that were made in them, first at the instance of the U. S. and afterwards at that of the neutral European powers, as the widest scale within which the inhibition operated, it was thought best to use that term to prevent the possibility of mistake, as to the extent of the adjustment. Had terms of more extensive import been adopted, they could not have been more effectual to the object, while they must have tended to enlarge the sphere of British pretension, by extending it to cases to which it would be highly improper to give a sanction.

[To be continued.]

## NEW YORK, April 21.

### Latest Foreign News.

The fast sailing ship Protection, captain Barnes, arrived at this port last evening in 29 days from Belfast, and furnishes to the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, Belfast papers to the 10th of March, inclusive, containing London dates to the 14th, being nineteen days later than our last advices from that quarter.

Captain Barnes informs us it was the general opinion in England that Mr. Rose would adjust the differences between that country and this, in which case it was expected the embargo would not continue longer than the 22d of March. Petitions for peace with America were sending in to Parliament from all parts of the kingdom. No prospect presented itself of an accommodation between France and England. Markets for American produce were very high.

From Belfast papers to March 19.

LONDON, March 2.

Letters from Gottingen by the last conveyance state, that general Steding, brother to the late Swedish ambassador at the court of Petersburgh, has proposed a plan to the Swedish government, by which he pledges himself with 20,000 Swedish troops, to defend Finland against the invasion of 100,000 Russians. This general's professional talents are much esteemed.

The captain of a vessel which has just arrived from a Dutch port, states the prevalence of a report throughout the continent, that Bonaparte is about to attempt the execution of his long promised project, for the establishment of a king of Jerusalem, and that the court of Constantinople will, according to appearances, acquiesce in the plan. Possibly the currency of this rumour is promoted, merely with a view to facilitate the attainment of the loan or loans which Bonaparte's agents have been for some time negotiating.

March 3.

#### AMERICAN TRADE.

A numerous meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of Liverpool, interested in the trade to America, was held on Friday last in the town, in pursuance of requisition for that purpose, when the late orders in council were taken into consideration. Mr. Rathbone detailed the various advantages this country derived from the American trade, stating that nearly 500 voyages were made from America to Liverpool alone, in the course of a year. In ships the burthen amounted to more than 128,000 tons; that the amount of English manufactures annually exported to America was more than £10,000,000; that government derived from the Liverpool portion of the trade alone, not less than £1,000,000 a year, and that the average due from America to this country, is not less than £12,000,000, the payment of which is now interrupted by the embargo in the ports of the U. S. Mr. Rathbone next took a view of the American trade to the West Indies, and stated the dependence of those islands on America for provisions. He then adverted to the trade of America with the East Indies and China, the exports to each of £500,000 in silver only, and the facility which this was admitted to give to the trade of our East India Company. Mr. R. concluded with lamenting the interruption of all these sources of revenue, and with exposing the mischievous effects of the late Orders in council. — He was followed by Mr. Richardson, Mr. Martin and the chairman, Mr. J. Cropper; the last of whom added, that the supply of flax seed sent to Ireland this year, was only 10,000 cask whereas the usual annual supply was about 60,000. Two petitions against these orders, the one to the Lords, and the other to the Commons were then agreed to.

A letter from Dover says, they are persuaded there is some measure of preparation going on in France, which has occasioned an embargo; as for several days not a single vessel of any kind, has come out of their harbors.

March 5.

We learn by a letter from Vienna, that the Russian troops in Italy, who were under marching orders for Russia, have received counter orders in consequence of the Emperor Napoleon finding it necessary that they should, for the present, remain in Italy.

According to accounts from Vienna and Holland, the British have taken possession of several islands in the Archipelago.

The members of the confederation of the Rhine have received orders to hold their contingents in readiness. It is conjectured they are to replace the French in Dalmatia, should they be obliged to march to India.

Ministers have refused to place the British squadron intended to act in the Baltic under the command of the King of Sweden. The army which is going to his assistance will be upon the footing of auxiliaries. This army which is preparing with creditable promptitude, will comprise twenty thousand men, and is to be followed by a considerable reserve. The King of Sweden has stipulated to co-operate with an active army of equal force in the field.

The ships destined for the Baltic are to sail immediately under the command of Sir J. Saumarez.

Tianquhar, it is thought is at present occupied by a British garrison. The government of Goa is to be assumed by the President of Bombay, under the same conditions that Madeira has been occupied by our troops.

Talleyrand has undertaken another journey into Germany, the object of which remains secret.

A requisition has been sent to the committee presiding over the American trade, requesting a meeting to be called of all persons interested in American traffic, to take into consideration the present situation of a branch of commerce.

March 7.

We have just received Dutch papers and letters to the 24th ult. An article dated Rotterdam, the 23d, states, that the cargoes of the detained vessels had been sold at an enormous price. Three American vessels, that had been originally refused permission to come into harbor, have at length obtained it, and were selling their cargoes to great advantage.

The Dutch accounts bring nothing else that is new, of any moment. Every kind of trade was at a stand, and there was a great scarcity of colonial produce.

Lord Gambier is, it is said, to have the command of the channel fleet, in which Admiral Harvey is to hoist his flag. The French, too, are reported to have made some demonstrations of moving in Brest harbour. This may probably be with a view to mask their naval operations.

We understand that it is in the contemplation of government, with a view to render the volunteer force of the empire as efficient as possible, to call out the entire of it in four divisions during four months of the ensuing summer each division or corps to be encamped in their respective counties for a month.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 7.

### ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The order of the day having been read for taking into further consideration the report of the committee on this bill, the question was put "that the bill be engrossed."

Sir J. Newport thought these orders might produce an effect in America which would be very injurious to this country. Ireland at present imported four-fifths of its flax seed from America, and the greatest part of its potash. These were articles of the first importance to the linen manufacture of Ireland, which was the staple of that country. It should always be recollect by Parliament, that the staple of Ireland was originally the woollen manufacture, for which she possessed the raw materials; but she was forced to give up that manufacture for the benefit of England. It is therefore incumbent upon parliament to take care that she should not be deprived of the linen manufacture by want of the raw materials. It would be dangerous if to the just discontent of the south of Ireland, were added the discontent of all

it is thought is at present to be assumed by the President under the same conditions, undertaken another journey, the object of which remains.

March 7. received Dutch papers and ult. An article dated Rock states, that the cargoes of vessels had been sold at an enormous American vessels, that had refused permission to have at length obtained their cargoes to great advantages bring nothing else moment. Every kind of produce.

is, it is said, to have the channel fleet, in which he hoisted his flag. The French have made some demonstration in Brest harbour. This may view to mask their other that it is in the contemplation with a view to render the empire as efficient as the entire of it in four months of the ensuing summer to be encamped in the counties for a month.

#### COMMONS,

March 7. IN COUNCIL, the day having been read either consideration the committee on this bill, the that the bill be engrossed.

I thought these orders effect in America which various to this country, imported four-fifths of America, and the great dash. These were anti-importance to the linen cland, which was the property. It should always Parliament, that the state, originally the woollen which she possessed the she was forced to give for the benefit of Eng. were incumbent upon par. that she should not linen manufacture by materials. It would be just discontent of the were added the discon. manufacturers of the north by. He was also k manufacturers would that there was not at the country to em. eeks; and that proba. tures would be turned in a short time.

of the Exchequer said, to suppose that his were inattentive to the cures in Ireland, but stated, that if Ireland the flax seed from America not from those orders in an embargo laid on America, unconnected with cail, and antecedent to we imported it both

Mediterranean; but as Italy, to which he sup. not alluded, it was not until which cut off the y had been before cut ken by the enemy to ion of what they con. sul to us. He depre. being used in that ave no other tendency my and the world be. assed, to mislead our suading them that it of government which raw material, which my. The object of a cail were to oblige the a system which they purpose of distressing

bought, that the right unfairly imputed to d, which never could. Could it be supposed, in that country to their 1000 hogsheads avar. before well know that

held would feel the loss of such a supply being cut off.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

March 8.

Private letters represent that France entertain some dissatisfaction at the conduct of Austria and Russia; and they even suggest the possibility of a renewal of hostilities. With the experience of so many confederacies, this expectation would not cheer much. Bonaparte, it is said, is gone to Bordeaux, from whence, it is conjectured, he will proceed to Spain.

The Toulon squadron is said to have quitted that port on the 18th of Jan. the day after the Rochefort squadron escaped from its harbor. Admiral Thorburn is stated to have immediately sailed in pursuit of the former, which had been seen off Malaga on the 24th ult. The Archipelago was believed to be its place of destination; and with a view to obstruct its course, Lord Collingwood was himself said to be going with the rest of the fleet under his command, to take his station off Zante. Others however think, and with some probability, that it may be bound for Alexandria.

An article from Lubec states, that intelligence had been received from Riga, by an estafette, that Russia had declared war against Sweden.

From the banks of the Elbe, we are informed that "the refusal of England to co-operate in restoring peace, is on the eve of producing measures, the effect of which will soon be felt upon the continent" and various hostile indications are ambiguously hinted at. The measures alluded to are held in mysterious silence.

A formidable army has already assembled in Spain, which is to be increased to 150,000 troops. The Russians are said to be advancing in great force on Sweden, and various military operations are spoken of, indicating the restless spirit of the continental ruler, and the unhappy situation of the nations subjected to his control.

To add to the distresses already experienced at Danzig, a great part of that city was destroyed by fire, on the 1st and 2d ult.

The embargo is taken off at Antwerp and Flushing. A vessel arrived at Dover yesterday morning from the latter port, which she left on the preceding morning, having been detained there 14 days by strong northerly winds, which prevented her from putting to sea. She left the former port as soon as the embargo was taken off, which was three weeks since. She brings intelligence that eight ships of war are now fitting out at Flushing with great expedition, and are expected to be ready for sea by the beginning of next month; but states, that at present there are no sea men to man them. These are the ships which were built at Antwerp, where others are now building.

March 10.

By letters from Lisbon, we learn, that on the 23d of December, Bonaparte signed a decree, finally determining the fate of Portugal. It deserts the throne of that kingdom abdicated by the family of Braganza, which is never more to reign; and that the kingdom of Portugal is henceforth to be considered as part of the dominion of France.

Some intelligence from Naples mentions the renewal of hostilities in Calabria. An engagement is said to have taken place between some of our troops and the French, in which the latter claim the victory.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the siege will soon be commenced against that garrison. Bonaparte was expected at Madrid to make arrangements; for which service, the united forces of French and Spaniards to be employed, will amount to 150,000 men.

March 12.

Letters have been received from Geneva of the 15th ult, which state that a French squadron had arrived at Toulon from the ocean. After remaining in that port till the ships already lying there were ready for sea, they all departed, but in what direction is not intimated, some time between the 6th and 10th of February; yet it has been said, that one squadron sailed from Toulon on the 18th of January. At the same time, the French papers publish an account of one of their squadrons being seen off the Cape de Verd islands, on the 29th of January, by a Danish East India man.

These latter articles of intelligence have again rendered doubtful the correctness of the statement that it was the Rochefort squadron which passed the Cape de Gade on the 20th January, though it is not a matter of doubt that it was a hostile squadron.

Several American vessels have been

brought into Leghorn by French privateers, and there condemned as in the ports of France. That place, as well as Civita Vecchia and Ancona, according to rumors contained in the foreign papers, is to be united to the kingdom of Italy. The feeble protest of Pius VII. against the occupation of his territory by the troops of Bonaparte, probably refers to this.

The British squadron of the Brazils, it is said, is to remain for the present under the command of Commodore Moore.

Expedition to Sweden—The preparations for this expedition are going on with great alacrity. The force will exceed that which went to Copenhagen. Among other regiments, the following are mentioned as destined for that service:

Lord Cathcart's regiment life guards, Horse Guards, blue, 1st and 2d dragoon guards, Scots Greys, 14th, 15th and 16th light dragoons, a very large force of foot and horse artillery, 5th foot, 9th do. 31st do. (2d battalion) 42d, or Royal Highlanders, (2d battalion) 71st Highlanders, 73d do. 74th do. 87th or Irish H. do. (2d) 92d, Gordon Highlanders (second battalion)

March 14.

It is said, the first lord of the admiralty is about to retire from his situation, and is to be appointed governor general of India in the room of Lord Minto. It is not yet known who will be his successor at the admiralty board; but the name of Lord Melville has been mentioned among others.

The appraised value of the ships and stores brought from Copenhagen, amounts to 4,800,000 pounds. Of this 1,200,000 pounds are to be divided among the captors; the residue, we hope, will be applied in aid of the public service. Lords Cathcart and Gambier will share about forty thousand pounds a piece.

Government, it is said, is in possession of information, which leaves no doubt, that the project of a march by land to India is contemplated by the government of France. During November, more than two hundred French officers passed Busorah, on their route to the Persian court. A French officer, distinguished as a Persian merchant, was lately apprehended at Lahore, and amongst other papers found in his possession, was a minute survey of the country from Herat to Candahar and Cabul.

Persia appears at this moment to be torn by civil commotions. The Subadar of Sind and the Utebas, have both been renewing their attacks on Persia; and in December there were commotions in Herat and Keraing.

Letters from Barcelona confirm the news of the arrival of ten thousand French troops. The French are everywhere occupying the strong garrisons and places in Spain under one pretence or another, and, it is said, they are to occupy all the sea ports in Spain.

The French troops at Lisbon, on the 9th ult. amounted to thirty-four thousand men; the weekly mortality was estimated at thirty men.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. consols, 64½  
Cans. for acc. 64½  
3 per cent. reduc. —  
Opium 3½

April 22.

#### One day later from England.

The ship which we noticed in yesterday's Mercantile Advertiser as being below, was the fast sailing ship *Laura*, captain Rosseter, in 32 days from Bristol. To the politeness of captain R. we are indebted for a file of London papers to the 15th of March, inclusive, one day later than those received by the Protection from Belfast; and for the verbal information, that the American vessels had not sailed from London, but were waiting the arrival of the British February packet, with the expectation of hearing of the repeal of the non-importation act, the raising of the embargo, and the settlement by Mr. Rose of all the existing differences between the two countries, in which case our vessels would return home with full cargoes.

On the 19th of March, off Sicily, capt. Rosseter exchanged signals with a British packet, supposed to be the *Norton*, capt. Maher, which sailed from New York for Falmouth on the 25th of February.

By the Manchester packet from Liverpool we have completed our file of Lloyd's Lists and Prices Current to the 4th March, and Liverpool papers to the 5th, on which day the vessel sailed. News had just been received there of the capture of the ship *Emmeline*, from Liverpool from N. York by a French privateer; and that she had been recaptured off Bordeaux River by a British cruiser, had arrived at Plymouth.

#### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

We have seen a letter from a very respectable commercial house in Nantes, dated the 23d of February, which gives strong hopes that the American vessels detained in France under the Milan decree would be released. This hope was founded upon favorable intelligence received at Nantes from Paris.

[N. York pop.

Capt. Chester from Bordeaux, informs, that all the American vessels in Bordeaux, which had been boarded by the British, were under seizure.

Doctor Leighman, of Philadelphia, passenger in the *George*, is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Armstrong to the secy. of state.

Capt. C. further states, that our embargo was popular in France, as they supposed it was a measure of hostility against England.

[Ibid.

#### FROM FRANCE.

An intelligent friend who has arrived at N. York from Bordeaux, has favored us with the following communication.

[Phil. Gazette.

April 21.

I arrived here this morning in 43 days from Bordeaux, in the brig *George*, captain Chester. I intended to have brought some of the latest French papers, but at the time of my departure from Bordeaux I could not procure any that contained any thing worthy of republication.

No event of importance had occurred upon the continent previous to my departure—the guard of honor at Bordeaux was daily parading in expectation of the arrival of the emperor. Immense numbers of French, Swiss and Italian troops were marching to Spain and Portugal, all apparently confident of victory and zealous to act in whatever manner their chief was disposed to direct them: 80,000 additional troops [the whole number will exceed 200,000] were expected to march through Bordeaux about the middle of March. The immediate object of this great army was perhaps only known to Bonaparte and his cabinet; the conjectures of some directed it towards Gibraltar, others towards Africa, and others towards England. It is, I believe pretty certain that the churches in Spain are about to be pillaged, and a considerable proportion of their treasures to be applied to other than holy purposes. It is thought by intelligent persons in France that the emperor will not expose his person in Portugal or Spain—all his troops it is supposed might not protect him from the poison or silence of the infuriated monks and priests who are about to be plundered. The so-called "army of England" was forming at Boulogne.

It was reported in France that the pope was about to retire to a convent, and that he was cast from "his high estate" in consequence of an honest and firm refusal to aid his master in the execution of a certain project, not exactly consonant either with the civil moral or divine law. It was universally said and believed, that 50,000 French and Russian troops were on their full and unresisted march to the British possessions in India; but the press and every other political right or privilege of man is so shackled all over the continent of Europe that any thing of a political nature louder than a whisper is scarcely to be heard.

An impenetrable veil of secrecy covers the movements of the whole of Bonaparte's army but the address and genius of the officers who direct and animate the vast machine, render it almost certain that important and surprising effects will continue to be produced. Whether England will stand or fall will soon be determined; her wooden walls and the spirit of her people continue a strong fortress.—We (Americans) injured and insulted as we have been, must certainly wish to humble her haughty pretensions,—but at this period, the humiliation of England would be the downfall of the only barrier to the ambition and undoubted views of Bonaparte. The policy of America's aiding in the designs of humiliating England, is a matter well worthy of consideration. It behoves the U. S. if she values her liberty and independence to be "armed at all points." The crisis is alarming; we ought at least, and that without delay, to be prepared for times of extraordinary difficulty and danger.

#### IN COMMON COUNCIL,

APRIL 21, 1808.

Ordered,

THAT Thomas Herbert, Matthew Sexsmith and Daniel Macleod, be commissioners to hold an election on Monday the second day of May, at the Council Chamber, for a member of the Common Council for ward no. 2, in place of John Sutton, not eligible.

Test.

James M. McRea, C. C.

April 23.

#### Epaulets, Lace, Swords & Plumes

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

ADAM LYNN,

Who has to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on King street, in a good situation, and neatly fitted for a store.

April 25

#### CORN AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction at Thomas Irvin's warehouse, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock.

About 1000 bushels of CORN, in lots to suit the purchasers. Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

April 25.

#### TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Prince Street next to Mr. Able Janney's. It is at present in the occupation of the rev. Mr. Gibson. Possession may be had on the 26th day of May, on application to the subscriber.

James Campbell.

April 25.

law & w.

#### For Sale,

AT AUCTION.

At the subscriber's dwelling on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

A variety of handsome Mahogany Fur

niture, viz.

Desk and Book Case, Side Board, Dining, Card and Tea Tables, Bureaus, Clock, Looking Glasses, &c. together with sundry other useful articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Wm. Reily.

April 25

#### JOHN ROBERTS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 chests fresh Teas, prime quality, consisting of Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin

15 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Islands and Spirits

15 hogsheads Trinidad Molasses

5 pipes 4th proof French Brandy

Holland Gin

Lisbon and Malaga Wines

10 bags Pepper

8 barrels ground Ginger

Cotton in bales

Green Coffee in barrels and bags

Sugar in hogsheads and barrels

1000 Sugar

Allum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Fig.

Blue

Powder, Shot and Lead

Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c. &c.

April 25.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber, Inspector of Fish for the town of Alexandria, informs the citizens that it is necessary all fish put up for sale shall be inspected, and that for their government he has thought proper to publish the following extract from the law regulating the "Inspection of Fish."

Levi Talbert.

April 22.

#### Extract of the Law.

If any fish be put to sale or shipped off without having been approved by an inspector and the barrels in which they are contained, have not the said inspector's stamp, mark, or brand, upon them, or if any master of any ship or other vessel, officer or mariner, shall receive on board any such ship

## SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island, SALT.  
St. Ubes, Ground Allum, & Liverpool fine.  
SUGAR in hds. and barrels.  
COFFEE by tierce or bag.  
Imperial and TEA.  
Young Hyson  
N. E. RUM, in barrels.  
WHISKEY, in do.  
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.  
FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.  
March 13. 2awft.

CHARLES BENNETT,  
Offers for sale, for cash, or approved notes, at  
60 days,

One bale superfine London Cloths  
and Kerseys.

Irish Linens.

A few elegant Muslin Robes.  
Calicoes and Ginghams.  
Seine and Sail Twins.

Fine and coarse Hats.

Clover Seed of the first quality.

12 casks Rye Whiskey, one year distilled,  
&c. &c.

April 6. d1wco2w

Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.  
Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of  
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rappee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, rase and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed, chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscate and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in cases.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1 \$25,000

1 10,000

2 5,000

4 2,000

7 1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of Eight Dollars, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds.

April 2.

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Marie Perrin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, Ex'r.

March 25. Staw6w

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

## REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house, and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,  
RICHARD VEITCH.

ALMANACS for 1808,  
Just published and for sale, by  
Cotton and Stewart.



## HORWELL'S

### Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c, far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. d6m

The American Artillerists Companion,

## ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

by LOUIS De TOUSARD,  
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d regt.  
and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

## FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

## SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels GROUND ALLUM SALT  
suitable for the fishery, will be sold on moderate terms—Apply to captain JOHN STACEY,  
on board the brig FAVORITE, or to

John G. Ladd.

April 11.

## FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,  
French Brandy, in pipes  
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter  
casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads  
Cod-Fish, in boxes  
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,  
in barrels

Cheese  
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

## JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen  
Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms.

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

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